## Prince Declaration Exhibit 3

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Page 1
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                  UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                  SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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       HACHETTE BOOK GROUP
       INC., HARPERCOLLINS
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       PUBLISHERS LLC, JOHN
       WILEY & SONS INC.,
 5
       and PENGUIN RANDOM
       HOUSE LLC,
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            Plaintiffs,
                               : Case No. 1:20-cv-04160
 7
       v.
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       INTERNET ARCHIVE and
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       DOES 1 through 5,
       inclusive,
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            Defendants.
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                     Wednesday, June 8, 2022
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     Confidential remote videotaped deposition of RASMUS
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     JØRGENSEN, Ph.D., beginning at 10:08 a.m., before
     Christina S. Hotsko, RPR, CRR, when were present on
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2.2
     behalf of the respective parties:
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Page 14 1 or your reply report? 2. Α. No. Have you ever had any conversations with 3 Ο. Dr. Reimers regarding the Internet Archive? 4 I have never spoken with her. 5 Okay. Let's talk a little bit about your 6 Ο. background. 7 Could you tell me your title? 8 I'm a senior consultant at NERA Economic 9 10 Consulting in Washington, D.C. 11 Q. And you have a Ph.D. in economics, yes? 12 Α. Yes. 13 Have you ever been a professor at an Ο. American university? 14 15 I have not been a professor at an 16 American university. 17 And you are currently employed by NERA, Ο. which is an economic consulting firm, correct? 18 19 Α. Correct. 20 Q. And I see you are in the Washington, D.C. 2.1 office now. 22 Is that where you have been over the last

Page 16 (Jørgensen Deposition Exhibits 1 and 2 1 2. marked for identification and attached to 3 the transcript.) BY MS. STEINMAN: 4 Q. So let's start with Exhibit 1, 5 6 Dr. Jørgensen. 7 Is that your initial expert report in 8 this case? 9 A. Let me just take a look. 10 That appears to be the case. 11 Q. And if you would please look at Exhibit 12 Number 2 and confirm for the record that that is 13 your reply report in this case. 14 I will. Α. 15 That appears to be the case. 16 Let's turn, please, to Exhibit 18 in your Ο. 17 second report, which is your resume. 18 Α. Give me a moment. 19 I'm there. 20 Okay. So in the top paragraph in your 0. 2.1 resume, it says, "His areas of focus are 22 conducting damages analysis in the context of

patent infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, breaches of contract, and anticompetitive behavior."

In this case, in your expert report, you were not conducting a damages analysis, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And this case obviously isn't a case of patent infringement, trade secrets, breach of contract, or anticompetitive behavior, correct?
  - A. That's my understanding. Yes.
- Q. So this expert report is not in the main area of focus for you; is that correct?
- A. As it's stated here, that would be one way to characterize it.
- Q. And this may sound like a silly question, but what does a damages analysis assess?
- A. I can give you an example of past work

  I've done here at NERA. I've supported experts

  that acted as damages experts in, for instance, a

  patent infringement lawsuit where, in the specific

  case I'm thinking of, we were engaged to assist

  the Court on behalf of the plaintiff who had

Page 21 1 MR. GRATZ: Objection. Vague. 2. THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what you mean by "widespread." As I said, I considered, among 3 other things, Internet Archive's accused digital 4 lending during a time where there was instant 5 access; there were no constraints on the number of 6 loans of the works-in-suit. 7 8 So to the extent that period is 9 informative about other -- you used the word "widespread" activities -- I think the 10 11 analysis and the opinions I'm offering in this 12 matter could be relevant for that. 13 BY MS. STEINMAN: 14 Okay. Have you ever studied the book 15 publishing industry prior to this case? 16 A. Not specifically. I'm a trained 17 economist and our -- you know, as an economist, we 18 are trained in economic principles that we'd like 19 to believe applies broadly. 20 So not specifically, but in general terms 2.1 yes. 22 But you have no particular expertise in 0.

Page 22 the book publishing industry as opposed to other 1 2. industries? Α. I don't. 3 Okay. And have you -- I take it you've 4 Ο. never published any articles about the book 5 publishing industry. 6 7 Α. I have not. 8 Ο. Have you ever worked in book publishing? 9 Α. I have not. 10 Ο. Have you ever taken any courses regarding 11 the book publishing business? 12 Α. I have not. 13 Have you conducted any interviews of book 0. publishing employees in connection with writing 14 your report? 15 16 I have not. Α. 17 O. Have you ever worked as a business executive? 18 19 Α. I have not. 20 0. Have you ever worked in any other media 2.1 business besides book publishing? 22 A. Can you repeat your question?

- Q. Sure. Have you ever worked in any other media business: Music, TV, film?
  - A. I have not.

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- Q. Do you consider yourself knowledgeable about tradebook publishing in the United States?
- A. I have reviewed the materials -- some of the materials that are available in this matter to educate myself about the facts relevant to the assignments I was asked to look at.

And so I have some understanding based on the industry, but I don't necessarily consider myself to be an industry expert.

- Q. Okay. Let's look at -- you have published a couple of articles that are on your CV, which is, again, Exhibit 18 in your Exhibit Number 2.
  - A. Give me a moment.
- Q. Take your time.
- MR. GRATZ: Sorry, are we in Exhibit 2 or 20 Exhibit 1?
- MS. STEINMAN: We are in Exhibit 2

  because I believe that Dr. Jørgensen provided an

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Page 24 updated CV in his reply report, so I figured we 1 would look at the latest version of it. 2. 3 MR. GRATZ: Great. Thank you. BY MS. STEINMAN: 4 So it's Exhibit 18 to the reply report, 5 Ο. which is Exhibit 2 of this deposition. 6 7 Α. Just one moment. Yes, I'm there. 8 Ο. Fabulous. Okay. 9 There are four publications here, 10 correct? 11 Α. Correct. 12 Were you the lead author on any of these 13 four publications? In my experience, economics -- or at 14 15 least the collaborations I've been part of haven't 16 used those labels. They are not as commonly used 17 in economics as they are in other fields, so I would say it was a shared collaboration and we all 18 19 contributed equally. 20 Q. Okay. None of these four articles are 21 about the book publishing market, are they? 22 No, they are not. Α.

- Q. And none of them are about the -- more generally about media industries, correct?
  - A. I think that's fair.
- Q. Okay. And none of these articles are about copyright infringement, are they?
  - A. They are not.

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- Q. And none of these articles are about market harm under the Copyright Act, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And were any of these articles published in peer-reviewed academic journals?
- A. Some of them were.
- Q. So let's take a look at them. The first one is a NERA white paper.
- Was that a peer-reviewed academic journal?
  - A. That is not a peer-reviewed academic journal. No.
- Q. Okay. The second one is the -- was an article on wage effects in the American Economic Review.
- Is that a peer-reviewed academic journal?

A. It is.

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Q. Okay. And the third was "Understanding Cross-country Differences in Export Premia" in World of -- in Review of World Economics.

Is that a peer-reviewed economic journal?

- A. I believe it is.
- Q. And then we have the last one, "Defining and Measuring Entrepreneurship" in Foundations and Trends in Entrepreneurship.

Is that an academic peer-reviewed journal?

- A. It is.
- Q. Okay. And can you just give me a very short one- to two-sentence summary of the four articles and what they addressed?
- A. That's a tough challenge. It's been a while since I reviewed these articles in great detail, so my memory may be a little fuzzy on some of the exact details, but I'll try my best.

If we start from the bottom, "Defining and Measuring Entrepreneurship," that was a survey article summarizing various theories of how the,

quote, entrepreneur, unquote, enters into sort of economic thinking and economic theories and economic models. And that article also included measurements of entrepreneurship across countries.

The next one on export premia, it was a survey article of cross-country micro-level evidence on the role of exporters and the ways --

- Q. Exporters of what type of products?
- A. Of all products, but generally speaking, the data that's available is exports of physical goods. So, generally speaking, countries collect data on export activities through customs, and we know those customs records will most often include transaction involving a physical good moving from one country to the next.

The other article, the Wage Effects of Offshoring, it looks at what are the wage impacts of increased offshoring; that is, when firms move production activities abroad, presumably for cost-saving motives, how does that impact their labor demand domestically? How does it affect workers?

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And the first one -- "Does Temporary Generic Competition Have a Lasting Impact on Branded Drug Sales?" -- my co-author and I looked at sales data of branded drugs that face competition from so-called at-risk generic launch, that entered the market and was subsequently pulled off the market. So that temporary competition, how did that impact the branded drug? So that's my summary. As I said, I'm a little fuzzy on some of the details, so I -- I did my best. That was perfect. I was really just Ο. looking for a high-level description. That was just what I needed. You mentioned that the Defining and

You mentioned that the Defining and Measuring Entrepreneurship and the Understanding Cross-country Differences in Export Premia articles were survey articles.

Is my understanding that survey articles look at the literature in a field and, in essence, summarize it, as opposed to doing original empirical research?

Page 29 I would not characterize it in that way. 1 2. That's not what was done here. 3 Ο. Thank you. Could you explain to me what you meant, 4 then, by survey? 5 So Defining and Measuring 6 Α. Entrepreneurship, in that article we surveyed sort 7 8 of economic theories on the topic, and then we did 9 a separate empirical analysis that was original 10 and independent of what was out there. 11 So it had a combination of both things. 12 Ο. It was a hybrid model. 13 It was a hybrid model. Α. 14 Fabulous. Ο. 15 And how about the one on export premia? 16 It was a survey in the sense that it was 17 a collaboration between researchers in a number of 18 different countries, and each country team 19 basically provided analysis of data for that 20 country. 2.1 And again, this was analysis of 22 micro-level data that's generally confidential

to isolate the impact of the National Emergency Library.

- Q. I'm asking, I think, a simpler question, which is, the Internet Archive could have led, say, hypothetically, to a loss of ten checkouts on OverDrive, and yet, if there were much larger market forces going on, it would be difficult to see the impact of the Internet Archive because those other market factors might have had a much larger impact on the OverDrive checkouts. Is that a fair proposition?
- A. In your hypothetical where we're looking at ten checkouts, I guess that's a possibility.
- Q. Let's look at paragraph 15 of your initial report.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. You say, "Books are what economists refer to as differentiated products," correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And you say that "each book title can be represented by a unique set of product attributes that are specific to a given title," correct?

A. That's what it says.

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- Q. And each title is unique, yes?
- A. I think if you represent each title in that attribute space, yes, they would likely be unique. And that is also my understanding of how the publishers -- or the plaintiff publishers represent books.
  - O. Yes. That's true.

And each title's sales are going to be impacted differently by various factors impacting a book market; isn't that true, too?

- A. Yes. Each book will be affected by a myriad of conditions in the marketplace, and some of them will be common for different titles and some of them will be unique to each title.
- Q. And even with broad macroeconomic impacts, such as COVID, different titles are going to be impacted differently, correct? For example, cookbooks might see an upswing that's not the case for autobiographies.
  - MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.
- 22 THE WITNESS: That's an assertion. That

Page 90 sounds plausible, but I don't -- I haven't seen 1 2. the data or the evidence to necessarily suggest the relationship you're describing. 3 BY MS. STEINMAN: 4 Q. Okay. But more broadly speaking, with 5 broad macroeconomic factors like COVID, different 6 7 titles are going to be impacted differently. 8 Would you agree with that? 9 MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. 10 THE WITNESS: Sure. I believe I answered 11 that before when I said there will be certain 12 factors that affect different titles. In a 13 similar way, there will be factors that may be 14 unique to each title. BY MS. STEINMAN: 15 16 Okay. Let's look at the data points in 17 your expert report -- in your two expert reports. 18 It seems to me that the following are 19 your data points: One, if one compares the Q2 to 20 Q3 -- I'm sorry, let me start again. 2.1 If one compares Q2 to Q3 2020, despite 22 the fact that there was a decrease in Internet

Page 91 Archive loans for the works-in-suit, the OverDrive 1 2. loans for the works-in-suit decreased rather than increased, and they decreased at a higher 3 percentage rate than overall OverDrive loans. 4 Was that one of your points, 5 6 Dr. Jørgensen? 7 I believe that's one of the points I made 8 in my reply report. Yes. 9 Q. Okay. And a second data point was that the 2019 AAP stats show that e-book sales for the 10 11 children's and young adult titles do not show a 12 summertime sales dip. 13 Does that accurately represent another 14 one of your data points? 15 That was a data point and a direct 16 response to Dr. Prince, who claims to find 17 evidence of seasonality and what he refers to as the summer sales dip. And as I point out in my 18 19 reply report, I frankly don't see that dip that 20 Dr. Prince is referring to. 2.1 So his evidence on seasonality is, as far

as I can tell, not there.

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Q. Okay. So those are two of your data points. A third data point in your two reports is that if one compares Q2 to Q3 2020, the AAP stats for e-books show a decline in Q3 2020 of approximately 3 percent, whereas the OverDrive loans for the works-in-suit in Q3 fell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the e-book sales of the Hachette works-in-suit in Q3 declined by 29 percent. Is that your third data point?

If you want, I'll be happy to read it again.

- A. Yes. Can you please -- and maybe you can point me for where you are. It sounds like you are reading from a specific place in my reply report.
  - Q. No. I'm just reading from my notes.
  - A. Okay.

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Q. So it seems to me your third data point is that if one compares Q2 to Q3 2020, the AAP stats for e-books show a decline in Q3 2020 of approximately 3 percent, whereas the OverDrive loans for the works-in-suit in Q3 fell

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Page 93 and the e-book sales -- the Hachette e-book sales 1 2. of the works-in-suit in Q3 2020 declined by 29 percent. 3 Is that an accurate summary of your third 4 data point? 5 I believe those numbers are cited in my 6 Α. 7 report, and I have no reason to believe that what 8 you said is inaccurate. 9 Q. Do you have any other data points to 10 support your conclusions? 11 A. I believe in my reply report that another data point I am referencing in terms of the 12 overall market evolution is the overall change in 13 14 OverDrive checkouts of all titles, so not restricted to the works-in-suit. 15 16 So in paragraph 36 of my reply report, I 17 note that -- and I quote -- according to the OverDrive data, the total number of e-book loans 18 19 decreased by about , from 20 loans between Q2 and Q3. 2.1 Okay. And do you have any other data 0. points, other than the ones we have now just 22

Page 94 mentioned, that support your conclusions? 1 2. I think you referenced one statistic from AAP. I believe I cited two in my reply report --3 Ο. Yes. 4 -- or maybe --5 Α. We discussed two. 6 Ο. 7 Α. Okay. 8 O. We have discussed the 2019 AAP stats for 9 the children's and young adult titles that don't 10 show a summertime dip and the AAP stats for 11 e-books in Q3 2020. Are there any --12 A. But in that case, I would like to add 13 14 that, in my reply report, I also reference AAP 15 sales statistics for print books, as stated in 16 paragraph 39 of my reply report. 17 Q. Yes. And in that paragraph, you cite AAP 18 monthly stat reports for total print sales --19 A. Yes. 20 Q. -- correct? 2.1 And what is your understanding of what is 22 included in total print sales? Does that include

Page 96 1 reply report. 2. Α. Yes. It says there that "According to the AAP 3 Ο. Monthly StatShot reports, total print (net) sales 4 increased by 13 percent between Q2 and Q3 in 5 2020, and it cites to footnote 69, which includes 6 various citations to AAP Monthly StatShot reports. 7 8 And is there anything in those Monthly 9 StatShot reports that indicates the total print 10 sales would exclude hardcover sales? 11 As I recall, those reports include sales 12 statistics for hardcover and paperback editions separately. And as I recall, the stats -- the 13 14 statistics referenced in paragraph 39, as I recall, are for paperback editions. 15 16 Q. Okay. And other than those data points, 17 do you have any other data points in your 18 report -- in your two reports? 19 The data points I have, of course, is the 20 data I've analyzed and summarized in the exhibits 2.1 I include in my -- in my reports. 22 Okay. But my question is, have we 0.

covered them? Have we now listed the data points that you used in your report?

- A. I believe we listed the data points that are explicitly cited in my report. And as I sit here today, I can't recall if I've looked at any others. I don't believe that to be the case.
- Q. I'd like to ask you a series of questions about things that you did not analyze and have you confirm to me that these were things you did not analyze.

For the library market, you did not analyze library e-book revenues. You only focused on OverDrive checkouts, correct?

- A. For my analysis of potential substitution, I looked at checkouts. Yes.
- Q. And for the library market, you did not analyze print book sales in 2020, correct?

MR. GRATZ: Vaque.

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what you're referencing -- are you referencing my analysis of Hachette data?

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sales at all in your analysis?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Let's focus further on the fact you did not analyze library e-book revenues after the National Emergency Library ended and the works-in-suit were removed from the Internet Archive.

Both you and Dr. Prince state that it is complicated and difficult to determine the impact of these events on library e-book revenues; is that accurate?

- A. I think that's a fair summary.
- Q. And one of the reasons that it's difficult is that many library e-books are licensed for a two-year period or 26 circulations. They're not licensed on a, you know, one-time basis, correct?
- A. Yes. I believe that's -- those are the complicating factors.
- Q. And it's another complicating factor that libraries can't buy books until they have the money to do so and may buy books on, say, an

Page 106 lunch break if the witness needs one. 1 2. THE WITNESS: I would appreciate that, 3 but I'll answer the next question and then maybe we can go offline. 4 MS. STEINMAN: You know what? This is a 5 6 perfectly fine -- let's go off the record, please. 7 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We're going off the 8 record. The time is 12:51 p.m. (A recess was taken.) 9 10 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We're back on the 11 record. The time is 1:22 p.m. 12 BY MS. STEINMAN: 13 Q. So let's look at Exhibit 8, which is Dr. Reimers' expert report. And if you would 14 15 direct your attention to paragraph 34. 16 Yes. Let me scroll to 34. 17 Do you agree with Dr. Reimers' statement Q. 18 that "Any analysis that tries to quantify the 19 effects of availability at the Internet Archive on 20 sales of a title is complicated by the possibility 2.1 of concomitant changes in demand for the 22 particular book and for reading in general that

are unrelated to the book's availability at the Internet Archive"?

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- A. I would agree that any empirical analysis based on observational or non-experimental data would have to consider the possibility that there are other factors that may be important.
- Q. And do you agree that many factors other than the ending of the National Emergency Library and the removal of the works-in-suit from the Internet Archive could have affected the Hachette paperback and e-book sales in the third quarter of 2020?
- A. As I stated earlier, by looking at changes, I account for any other factors that don't change from Q2 to Q3 in my analysis and the opinions I'm offering in my reports.

Are there other factors affecting book sales that may change or not change besides the closing of the National Emergency Library? Sure. That's certainly a possibility.

Q. I'm going to go through a list of control factors, and I would appreciate if you would give

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me an answer on whether or not you controlled for the following factors in comparing the Q2 and Q3 OverDrive checkouts and the Hachette e-book sales.

Did you control for seasonality other than looking at the 2019 AAP stats showing e-book sales for the children's and young adult titles?

- A. I believe I referenced a few other statistics on that issue, for instance, the overall volume of OverDrive checkouts between Q2 and Q3 for all titles, so not restricted to the 127 titles at issue in this matter.
- Q. And did you do any other controls related to seasonality other than those two?
- A. We talked about a few other statistics before the break, including the overall e-book sales statistics that have been produced by AAP in this matter. So we looked at e-book sales from Q2 to Q3 where there's a reported decline of less than 3 percent.
- Q. Did you do any seasonality controls specifically for the works-in-suit?
  - A. Did you ask me if I did a seasonality

analysis?

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- Q. Yes. Did you do any seasonality controls for the works-in-suit? For example, did you look at whether these particular works-in-suit, what their sales were in 2019?
- A. I'm not sure how that is relevant. When you do a seasonality analysis, you need to consider seasons across many years. And it's evident, based on the data that's been produced in this matter, that 2020 is unique in a lot of ways compared to other years.

So such an analysis would necessarily have to assume that seasonality, as you describe it, would be the same in 2019, 2020, and I think that would be an appropriate -- an inappropriate analysis.

- Q. Did you look to see whether, for the works-in-suit, they generally had a dip in sales in the third quarter of 2019?
- A. I did not look at that for the reason that market conditions in 2019 were dramatically different than market conditions in 2020.

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- Q. Did you look at whether the works-in-suit had a dip in sales in the summer of 2018?
- A. I did not look specifically at that question for the same reason as before, and that is market conditions in 2018 are drastically different than market conditions in 2020.
- Q. Did you look at OverDrive checkouts in 2019 or earlier years, again, to see whether it was customary to have a dip in sales in the third quarter or checkouts in the third quarter for the works-in-suit?
- A. I did not, for the same reasons as before: That any patterns that may have emerged before the pandemic, before 2020, it's -- it's not obvious to me that you can extrapolate those patterns to 2020 where the market changed dramatically in part because of the onset of a global pandemic.
- Q. Okay. Let's turn to that global pandemic.
- Did your study look at the complex impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and how they

varied title by title in their impact?

- A. To the extent that impact on a title-by-title basis is the same from Q2 to Q3, I accounted for that by calculating changes in, for instance, OverDrive checkouts.
- Q. And didn't COVID -- weren't the conditions related to COVID different in Q2 and Q3 2020?
- A. With respect to the 127 works-in-suit, I don't have -- I haven't seen any data or evidence produced in this matter that would inform me on that.
- Q. So you did not, when you were looking at the decline in OverDrive checkouts of the works-in-suit and when you were looking at the decline in the 25 or so Hachette titles, you didn't ask yourself, is this decline related not to the Internet Archive but instead related to complicated COVID-related issues, correct?
- A. As stated in my reply report, it is true that things change from Q2 and Q3, and the complex COVID dynamics that you're asking about I would

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assume affect all titles. And the AAP sales statistics for overall e-book markets suggests that there's an overall decline of less than 3 percent.

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- Q. And on what basis did you conclude that the impact of COVID would be the same for different types of titles? Did you do any research or analysis or interviewing to reach that conclusion?
- A. I have no reason to believe that there should be a difference between the overall market and the 127 titles at issue. I have not seen any evidence that would allow me to assess if those 127 titles are representative or not representative of the overall market.
- Q. And did you do any research, including after receiving Dr. Prince's report, to confirm your assumption that COVID impacted all of the 127 works equally, as compared -- let me rephrase that.

Did you do any research, after receiving

Dr. Prince's report, to understand how COVID could

Page 113 have impacted certain titles differently than the 1 overall market? 2. I believe the answer to that question 3 would be, in order to make such an analysis, I 4 would need to have other titles that are 5 comparable to the works-in-suit. So basically a 6 more direct benchline than what the overall market 7 8 may be. And I have not seen that data, and 9 therefore, I can't make those inferences. 10 O. Okay. Did you control for various supply chain issues in 2020 during the COVID period? 11 12 To the extent that those supply 13 conditions have not changed between Q2 and Q3 of 14 2020, I controlled for them. Q. What basis do you have to believe that 15 16 the supply chain issues did not change between Q2 17 and Q3 2020? 18 Α. Which market are we talking about? 19 Ο. In the book market. 20 MR. GRATZ: Objection. Vague.

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THE WITNESS: I mean, the book market is

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a broad concept. Are we talk about e-books? Are

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Page 114 we talking about print books? 1 2. BY MS. STEINMAN: Q. Let's focus on print books. 3 Did you attempt to look at supply changes 4 that might have impacted your comparisons of 5 OverDrive -- of Hachette print book sales between 6 Q2 and Q3 2020? 7 8 I'm not aware that Hachette has produced 9 any information that would shed light on that. 10 Ο. That's not my question. 11 My question is, did you look at supply 12 chain changes that might have impacted the Q2 and Q3 Hachette print book sales in 2020? 13 14 MR. GRATZ: Objection. Vaque. 15 THE WITNESS: I mean, generally speaking, 16 how companies source their supplies are governed 17 by a lot of confidentiality. And I -- I would 18 assume that you would not be able to research in 19 the public domain what Hachette's supply 20 distribution looks like, and therefore, I -- I 2.1 would not expect to be able to find public 22 information that could address that question. So

1 that's why I said before I haven't seen that data
2 as produced in the record.

BY MS. STEINMAN:

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- Q. Did you do any research, public research, on the supply chain issues impacting the book publishing industry in 2020?
- A. I'm aware that there have been supply issues in many industries, and I understand that that has also impacted the book publishing industry. But how that specifically relates to the works-in-suit, I have not seen any evidence on.
- Q. Okay. So you did not control for that in your expert report?
- A. To the extent that it did not change between Q2 and Q3, I did control for it.
- Q. But to the extent it did change, you did not control for it, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Did you -- in your expert report, did you control for the fact that some of the titles offered by Hachette are commonly assigned

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Page 116 as middle and high school reading during the 1 2. school year? I have not seen data or evidence on this. 3 And to the extent that there's no change in that 4 demand from Q2 to Q3, I've controlled for it. 5 Q. Is school in session in the summer, 6 7 Dr. Jørgensen? 8 MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. Vague. 9 BY MS. STEINMAN: 10 Is middle school and high school in 11 session during the summer, Dr. Jørgensen? 12 MR. GRATZ: Same objections. 13 THE WITNESS: As a general matter, the 14 school year ends and there's a summer break. 15 As -- I have not seen any evidence that would 16 suggest that kids would not be interested in 17 reading certain books over the summer. In fact, 18 the reported sales dip that Dr. Prince claims to 19 have found, when I look at that evidence, I don't 20 see it. 2.1 BY MS. STEINMAN: 22 Q. Did you control for the Black Lives

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Page 117

Matter movement and the fact that, in Q3 2020, the nation very significantly turned its attention to racial justice issues?

- A. To the extent that did not change between Q2 and Q3, I controlled for it.
- Q. What makes you believe, Dr. Jørgensen, that the Black Lives Matter movement did not change between Q2 and Q3 2020? George Floyd was killed at the end of May.
- A. I understand that certain events took place in 2020 that made certain books -- that demand for certain books went up.

I understand that the 127 titles in this suit is not on racial issues alone. I understand that there are certain titles on that issue. So it may have impacted those titles. But there are also many titles among the 127 works-in-suit that I would imagine is not affected by racial justice interests.

Q. If the nation started spending their reading time on racial justice books and did not read the types of books that are in the 127

Page 118 works-in-suit, or at least most of the 127 1 2. works-in-suit, that could well account for changes between 02 and 03, could it not? 3 MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. Calls for 4 speculation. 5 THE WITNESS: I don't have the data to 6 answer that question. 7 8 BY MS. STEINMAN: 9 Q. Assuming that the public spent their 10 reading hours in 03 2020 reading books about 11 racial justice, wouldn't that be one potential 12 plausible reason for the decline overall of the 13 OverDrive checkouts and the Hachette sales in e-book and paperback of the works-in-suit? 14 15 MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. Calls for 16 speculation. 17 THE WITNESS: I mean, you're asking me to assume something, and --18 19 BY MS. STEINMAN: 20 Q. I am. I am asking you to assume 2.1 something. 22 A. Right. It is certainly true that there

could be changing conditions, changing conditions that may be more important for certain titles than others. And but again, the empirical analysis I spent in my reports -- I mean, they also have one thing in common, and that is they were all offered on Internet Archive's -- through Internet Archive's digital lending library in Q2; there was instant access; there were no technical controls in place limiting circulation of those titles. That option was no longer available to consumers in Q3. And that's the common factor that all these 127 titles have in common.

Q. Are you aware that it is also the case that rainfall levels fall in Q3 every year, and yet that's not the cause of the decline in these OverDrive checkouts or Hachette sales either, right?

MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. Calls for speculation. Vague.

THE WITNESS: I have not considered information on rainfall.

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BY MS. STEINMAN:

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- Q. Did you control for pricing in your study of the OverDrive checkouts or the Hachette e-book and paperback sales between Q2 and Q3 2020?
- A. To the extent that those prices do not change, I've controlled for it.
- Q. To the extent there were changes in the prices, did you control for it?

MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.

THE WITNESS: I have not controlled for that. And one reason is, economists are generally very careful with modeling sales as a function of crisis. That leads to a classic and fundamental econometric issue called simultaneity. It comes down to basic economics that quantity and prices are determined through the forces of supply and demand. And that basic economic relationship means, from an empirical point of view, one has to be very careful when you model sales as function of price.

BY MS. STEINMAN:

Q. Is it -- do you deny, Dr. Jørgensen, that

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when book publishers discount books, that that leads to -- often leads to changes in both revenue and units sold?

- A. I mean, that's certainly possible. You asked a very broad question. I don't have the data or the evidence to tell you if discounts are effective or not.
- Q. And my question to you is, when you did your report, did you look to see whether any changes in prices were a plausible factor for the changes in Q2 and Q3 2020 figures for either the OverDrive checkouts or the print and e-book sales?
- A. So for OverDrive, we know that libraries have access to e-books through OverDrive under a number of different licensing agreements, and some of those are preset in time. And the revenue data, as we talked about earlier, it has a complicated relationship to the underlying checkouts.

And similarly, discounts, I'm not sure how one would think about discounts in the context of the OverDrive data.

Q. Let's focus for a second on the Hachette data. My question is a very simple one.

Did you look to determine whether the changes in Q2 and Q3 e-book and paperback sales could have been impacted by changes in prices?

Did you look at that? Not -- I'm not asking you whether you had the data, I'm simply asking you, did you look at that in your analysis in your expert reports?

MR. GRATZ: Vague.

THE WITNESS: I looked at paperback sales to Amazon and Barnes & Noble, for instance. And yes, I don't have any information about what those books were sold for or what price through those channels. Like, the final consumer price.

## BY MS. STEINMAN:

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- Q. And do you have any -- as you sit here today, do you have any basis to contest the notion that sales of books can be impacted by changes in prices?
  - A. That's certainly a possibility.
  - Q. When you wrote your report and you

compared both the OverDrive checkouts and the Hachette e-book and paperback sales between Q2 and Q3 2020, did you control for broader sales trajectories for the individual works-in-suit; in other words, whether a book had long had declining sales quarter by quarter?

- A. I mean, by construction, the empirical analysis set up in a way that it compares two periods in time that are close to each other. And the intention of that design is exactly to sort of zoom in on sort of a short trend or a sales trend in a short period of time for the very reason that it allows a simple comparison without necessarily having to consider the full sales trajectory of a title. That is, in some sense, by design.
- Q. So in other words, if a book had come out in 2019 and it had steadily declining sales quarter by quarter, that could well have been the impact -- that could well have been the reason for the decline in sales between Q2 and Q3 2020 and not the Internet Archive, correct?
  - A. I think it's fair to say that any given

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title may become less popular over time, and therefore, you could expect sales to go down from Q2 to Q3.

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But the important part of my empirical analysis is the works-in-suit, they have one common factor, and that is consumers had the option of taking out a digitized book loan during National Emergency Library period, which mostly correspond to Q2, and that option was no longer available to them.

So the empirical analysis looks at, well, did you see a systematic increase in the works-in-suit over that period when consumers no longer had that option?

So yes, it may be that any individual title may be on a downward trajectory, but in this example, the question is, did consumers go from Internet Archive and over to, for instance, e-book lending options available through OverDrive?

Q. Dr. Jørgensen, you had testified earlier that some of these books went up in OverDrive loans and some went down; likewise, with Hachette,

some sales went up and some sales went down.

What basis do you have, as you sit here today, to assert that the one common factor that the books had was that they were offered on the Internet Archive? What basis do you have to say there weren't other common factors for the books that either, say, went up or went down?

MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.

THE WITNESS: I can say with certainty that the one thing they -- that one thing they have in common is that they were available through Internet Archive's digital lending library, and that was effectively taken down in Q3. And I don't have evidence or data that allows me to confirm or necessarily refute that there would be other common factors.

## BY MS. STEINMAN:

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Q. In your study, did you control for the topics of the works-in-suit and how topics -- some topics were performing in some fashion in Q2 and Q3 2020 and some topics were performing in a different fashion? Did you control for that?

A. As I stated before, I mean, to the extent that those topics or the interest in certain topics are constant from Q2 to Q3, I've controlled for that. And if there were changing conditions, I have not.

I believe the works-in-suit include many different titles from different genres. It also includes classics, which may have a more steady demand.

- Q. Did you control for genre of the works-in-suit, whether there were any changes in popularities of genres that were a potential cause for the particular performances of the works-in-suit between O2 and O3 2020?
- A. To the extent that genres and their popularity did not change between Q2 and Q3, I did control for it. To the extent that there are changes that affect individual titles, I did not.
- Q. Did you control for any publisher or author marketing efforts in 2020 for the works-in-suit?
  - A. To the extent those marketing efforts are

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- constant across Q2 and Q3, I controlled for them.

  If they changed, I did not.
- Q. To the extent they changed, did you look at the impact of author appearances when you compared the data in Q2 and Q3 2020?
- A. And by author appearances, you are thinking of --
  - O. Authors --

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- A. -- public speaking?
- Q. Yes. Authors frequently give talks in bookstores, they frequently appear on radio shows, they frequently appear on television shows. Those are all author appearances.
  - A. I have not seen any data on that.
- Q. So you did not control for any differences in author appearances between Q2 and Q3 2020?
- A. I mean, to the extent they are not changing from Q2 to Q3, I controlled for it. But without data, any changes in that I would not be able to control.
  - Q. Did you look at any changes in public

mentions, including press, regarding the works-in-suit between -- you know, in any period of 2019 or 2020?

- A. Again, can you define what you mean by public mentions?
- Q. Sure. So did you look at whether any of the works-in-suit had been discussed in the press, whether the traditional press or in social media, and whether those, you know, variations in those press mentions had any impact on the differences between Q2 and Q3 checkouts and sales for the works-in-suit?
- A. To the extent that plaintiffs are tracking that information and -- and using that to inform their thinking about sales, I have not seen that data and, therefore, I've not controlled for it beyond the fact that I'm looking at changes between Q2 and Q3. And if those factors are constant, I've effectively controlled for it by looking at changes.
- Q. But to the extent those have changed, you haven't looked at that?

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A. I have not seen --

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- Q. Or to the extent those changed between one part of 2020 and a different part of 2020, you have not controlled for that in your report.
- A. I have not seen any evidence suggesting that that's -- that that's a factor, and therefore I have not controlled for it.
  - O. Did you look?
- A. If I've collected data from social media and newspaper mentions of the works-in-suit? I have not collected that data.
- Q. Did you look at Google Trends to determine whether there was change in the volume of search regarding the works-in-suit during the relevant time periods?
- A. My understanding is that Google Trends don't say anything about volume. They say something about trends. And the scale of that metric -- as I sit here today, it's been a while since I looked at that kind of data. I'm not sure what inferences you necessarily can draw from that for the volume of books -- of book demand.

- Q. Putting aside the strengths or weaknesses Google Trends, did you look at it for the works-in-suit during the 2020 --
- A. I have not. I have not considered Google Trends data.
- Q. Did you control for any retailer marketing or placement changes for the works-in-suit for any period in 2019 or '20?
- A. To the extent that they are unchanged from Q2 to Q3, I have controlled for that. To the extent that they are changing, I have not. I have not seen any data or any evidence on that subject.
- Q. And did you investigate whether retailers had made any marketing or placement changes for the works-in-suit between -- during any of the relevant time periods in 2019 or '20?
- A. I have not researched that question for the very reason that I can't think of a reliable data source where you would be able to collect that information for the works-in-suit.
- Q. Did you conduct any interviews to determine any information about retailing --

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retailer marketing or placement changes?

- A. I have not conducted any interviews.
- Q. And would you agree with me that if, in fact, a retailer, for example, put one of these titles in the front of the store near the checkout counter in Q2 2020 and removed it in Q3 2020, that that could lead to a decline in sales?
- A. It's possible. I think you're posing a hypothetical, and I don't know if we're thinking of one store or stores across the U.S., so I'm -- I would need more information to -- to think about that question.
- Q. Are you aware that publishers often enter into agreements with large book retailers regarding book placement?
- A. I'm not aware of the specifics of those arrangements, but I wouldn't be surprised if that's the case.
- Q. Well, let's assume, hypothetically, that Barnes & Noble agreed that, across 30 stores, it would put a particular title near the checkout counter or it would put it face forward on its

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Page 132 1 shelves. 2. Do you think it's a fair assumption that that would impact sales? 3 MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. 4 THE WITNESS: Whether it's a fair 5 assumption, I think as a fundamental economic 6 7 matter, if -- I think product placement may have 8 an effect on, you know, what books consumers pick 9 up as they walk through a store. That seems like 10 a plausible relationship. But again, you may 11 imagine consumers going into a store with a 12 specific purchase in mind. 13 So maybe in this hypothetical. I don't 14 know. 15 BY MS. STEINMAN: 16 Q. Did you control in your study for whether 17 either the author or the title had received any awards during an earlier period of time and 18 19 whether there was a decline in -- a decline in 20 Q3 2020 as a result of sort of diminishing impact 2.1 of those author awards? 22 A. So to the extent that a title has

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received critical acclaim in the past and that effect has not changed, I've controlled for that. So the fact that William Golding won the Nobel Prize in literature for his works, including Lords of the Fly [sic], which is one of the titles at issue in this case -- I believe he won that Nobel Prize in -- at some point in the '80s, so the effect of winning a Nobel Prize on book sales of that author's works, to the extent that that recognition is steady, I've accounted for that by looking at changes.

And if you are asking me if the critical acclaim of a Nobel Prize or other awards diminish over time, that could be a changing market condition. Whether that changed sharply between Q2 and Q3, I have not -- I have no data, no evidence, to support that or confirm it or deny it.

- Q. Did you look at the social media surrounding the works-in-suit in 2020?
  - A. I have not looked at that.
  - Q. So you haven't controlled for that in

your report to the extent that there were changes?

- A. I think that's a fair characterization.
- Q. Did you look at the level of library lending of print books of the works-in-suit between Q2 and Q3 2020?

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- A. I have not seen that data. I don't know if it's available. I don't know if it's even collected, and for that reason I have not. I've not been able to consider it.
- Q. So whatever your reasons were, you did not control for the level of library lending of print books for the works-in-suit between Q2 and Q3 2020, correct?
- A. I mean, to the extent that that is not changing between Q2 and Q3, I am controlling for it. But no, I don't have the data to control for it if it is, indeed, changing.
- Q. Did you control for time lapses from the release of television shows or film adaptations for any of the works-in-suit when you looked at Q2 and Q3 2020?
  - A. I'm not sure what you mean by time

lapses. Maybe you can...

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Q. Let's say, for example, there was a -you know a -- a program, a film, made out of a
work a few years earlier which led to a huge
increase in sales, and then, over time, a sort of
steady decline as a result of that movie or
television adaptation.

Did you look at that when you were comparing the titles?

- A. I mean, to the extent that those factors impact the outcomes of interest to my empirical analysis, given -- if they don't change from Q2 to Q3, I have controlled for that. I have not seen any evidence or suggestion that there are important events for the works-in-suit in Q2 and Q3 in terms of those factors.
- Q. Did you look at for all of the works-in-suit the timing of movie and television adaptations of these works?
- A. I believe I've Googled a couple of them, and that preliminary analysis didn't really come up with any data. And -- but I have not

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systematically collected data on those factors that would -- would allow me to confirm or deny whether those factors were, indeed, changing from 02 to 03.

- Q. Did you control for whether there had been an earlier spike in a book title in Q2 2020 because of a new edition or a new book cover, and the sort of natural decline after that first burst onto the market?
- A. I have not considered if new book covers are an important driver of demand. And to extent that new book covers explicitly being introduced either in Q2 or Q3 being an important determinant of, for instance, OverDrive e-book lending, I have -- I haven't seen data on that. I have not seen -- I have no evidence to confirm or deny whether that is a factor that's important.

I would assume that most -- I would assume that most book title -- most of the works-in-suit have book covers that -- that -- so I'll -- I would put it this way: I have no statistics on how often books in general or the

works-in-suit in particular changed their book cover.

- Q. And I assume you also did not look into title-related fluctuations in demand for the works-in-suit for any other reasons than the ones we've just reviewed.
- A. I mean, to the extent that those other conditions stay the same between Q2 and Q3, I have accounted for them by looking at changes.
- Q. But to the extent there were title-related fluctuations in demand for other reasons, you haven't investigated those other reasons, correct?
- A. I think it's fair to say that other reasons not spelled out I have not considered. Yes.
- Q. And did you focus on age-related fluctuations in demand, whether books -- completely unrelated to the impact of the Internet Archive, whether the books-in-suit had age-related fluctuations between Q3 -- between Q2 and Q3 2020 that would have an impact on understanding what

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happened during that time period?

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A. Again, that's -- that factor is, almost by design, accounted for. So the fact that I'm comparing changes across quarters, I would think that -- or my assumption is that any age-related factors would stay roughly the same across those two quarters and, therefore, I would account for that when I compute changes.

It's true that when -- if you were to look at data over a longer period where the age of the work does change, that that could be a consideration for that.

- Q. Are you aware, for example, that some of the Hachette titles were relatively recently published titles that could well have age-related fluctuations between two quarters?
- A. I understand that there are some titles among the works-in-suit that are more recently published. And -- and, yes, there may be changes from quarter to quarter. Whether that's driven by age, I have no -- and when I say driven by age, I mean age and age alone -- and other things, I have

Page 139 not seen evidence of. 1 2. Q. Did you not only omit controls for multiple factors individually, but also 3 collectively, jointly? 4 MR. GRATZ: Objection. Vague. 5 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure I understand 6 7 your question. Maybe you can -- maybe repeat it 8 at least. 9 BY MS. STEINMAN: 10 Q. Of course. 11 If there were many factors impacting the 12 OverDrive checkouts and Hachette e-book and 13 paperback sales of the approximately 25 works that 14 you looked at, those would be additive. They 15 would each have some impact on the Internet 16 Archive; is that correct? 17 I think it's -- it's fair to assume that 18 demand for books and, in particular, the 25 19 Hachette titles, are impacted by a multitude of 20 factors. Yes. 2.1 Q. Let's return to the subject of 22 seasonality.

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Page 140
              Summertime is very different than spring,
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     is it not, Dr. Jørgensen --
              MR. GRATZ: Objection.
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     BY MS. STEINMAN:
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          O. -- for --
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              MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.
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     BY MS. STEINMAN:
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          Q. -- a wide variety --
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              MR. GRATZ: Sorry, maybe the question
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    wasn't finished.
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              MS. STEINMAN: Okay. Let me rephrase.
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    BY MS. STEINMAN:
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          Q. Would you agree with me that, for a wide
     variety of reasons, summertime is quite different
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     than spring in the book publishing arena?
              MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.
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              THE WITNESS: Are you thinking of a
     specific year, or is this --
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    BY MS. STEINMAN:
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          Q. In all years.
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          A. All years?
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          Q. Yes. In all years.
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A. It's a very broad question, and as such, it's a little unclear to me exactly based on what metric that you would conclude that there are differences. But broadly speaking, yes, I agree that there are differences between springtime and summertime.

And I would say for 2020, the year that I analyzed for the purposes of testing for potential substitution effects, I -- I would -- it's my opinion that 2020 was unique in that regard. And it's a little unclear if the usual seasonal patterns would apply to 2020.

- Q. So kids, by and large, are not in school in the summertime, true?
- A. I believe that's true, but kids may also attend, you know, out-of-school activities, like tutoring activities which can take place during the summer.
- Q. And people spend more time outside in the summer, do they not?
  - MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.
- 22 THE WITNESS: It depends on where you

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Page 142 live. I believe -- I wouldn't be surprised if 1 people in -- in the south spend more time indoors 2. in the summer than outside. 3 BY MS. STEINMAN: 4 Q. Fair enough. 5 In the Northeast, people spend more time 6 outside in the summertime, do they not? 7 8 I think that's a fair assumption to make. 9 I don't have the data or the evidence to confirm 10 or deny. 11 Q. And do you think it's fair to say that 12 people do different types of activity in the 13 summertime. 14 What do you mean by activities? Α. 15 They play more baseball. They go Ο. 16 swimming. 17 That's likely true. Α. Are you aware that Dr. Reimers controlled 18 Ο. 19 for seasonality for the works-in-suit in one of 20 her models and that, as a result, she decided that 2.1 one of her initial results was not reliable?

MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation.

Page 143 THE WITNESS: I've reviewed Dr. Reimers' 1 I don't think she concluded that one of 2 her results was unreliable, but my recollection is 3 a little fuzzy. I haven't reviewed it in great 4 detail. 5 And I would -- maybe we can take a look 6 at her report. I would be --7 8 BY MS. STEINMAN: 9 O. Let's --10 A. -- interested --11 Q. Yes. Let's do that. Dr. Reimers' report is Exhibit 8. 12 13 A. One moment. 14 Q. And I would direct your attention to 15 paragraph 53. I'm there. Should I review it? 16 Α. 53? 17 Yes, please. Q. 18 Α. One moment. And it was 53, correct? 19 Q. Yes. 20 A. Yes. I've read it. 2.1 So initially Dr. Reimers concluded that 0. 22 the Amazon sales rankings for the print versions

Q. When you looked at the OverDrive data for 2020 for all titles and determined that the total number of e-book loans decreased by about between Q2 and Q3, did you look further at whether different types of books had had different rates of decline, whether new books or old books or by genre or by subject matter or any other breakdown?

MR. GRATZ: Vague.

THE WITNESS: The breakdowns I considered, you know, using the data from the AAP StatShot. They were by format. And as I sit here, I don't recall if there was a breakdown by genre. I don't recall explicitly analyzing that data, if it's there.

## BY MS. STEINMAN:

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Q. Sitting here today, do you believe that the fact that libraries and bookstores -- let me rephrase.

I will represent to you that in Q3 2020 libraries and bookstores began opening or at least engaging in check- -- you know, curbside checkout.

Page 160 If that is the case, do you believe that 1 2. that could be a potential plausible contributing factor why the OverDrive checkouts for some of the 3 works-in-suit went down between the second and 4 third quarter of 2020? 5 MR. GRATZ: Lacks foundation. Incomplete 6 7 hypothetical. 8 THE WITNESS: I guess it's certainly a 9 possibility, but I don't have the data on library 10 lending of physical books of the works-in-suit, 11 whether that changed from Q2 to Q3. I don't have 12 that information so I can't confirm or -- or deny 13 that possibility. 14 MS. STEINMAN: Okay. Jesse, let's look at -- let's introduce Exhibit 11, which is 15 16 Internet Archive 140648. 17 (Jørgensen Deposition Exhibit 11 marked for identification and attached to the 18 19 transcript.) 20 THE WITNESS: And after this exhibit, 21 would it be possible to do a quick break? 22 MS. STEINMAN: Yes.

## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the aforesaid testimony was taken before me, pursuant to notice, at the time and place indicated; that said deponent was by me duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that the testimony of said witness was taken by me in stenotypy and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said statement is a true record of the proceedings; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this statement was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any counsel or attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

2.

CHRISTINA S. HOTSKO, RPR, CRR